

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE Confidential No. 131 GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
3 1 153 NAIROBIT
BRITISH EAST AFRIDA

July 21st 1914.

Sir,

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With reference to paragraph 2 of your Confidential despatch of the 19th of March, I have the honour to inform you as follows:-

- 2. The receipts for Money Orders are bound in books each containing 500 receipts with the relative counterfoils. Every book is numbered and the receipts likewise from 1 to 500 in each book. The stock of receipt books is kept in the Strong Room and the issues made by European Officers under the supervision of the Chief Accountant who is responsible that no book is issued to any Office unless accounts shew that that in use is nearly finished.
- 3. When the Money Order Accounts from the different Post Offices are examined at Headquarters they are checked in order to see that the Money Orders issued are in strict numerical order, and this shews that every receipt up to the number of the last order issued has been accounted for. A monthly reconciling statement which takes into account every liney Order transaction

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LEWIS HARCOURT, P. C., M. P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

LONDON, S. W.

transaction in the country is also prepared as seen as each month's accounts have been completed in the Chief Accountant's Office. This should disalose any error or fraud which has actually entered into the accounts of any Office.

- 4. At District Post Offices the Postmaster is responsible for the checking of the local stock of Money Order receipt forms and verifying the amounts, of the orders issued. The Money Order Receipt Book is also checked whenever the Office is inspected.
- handed Indian Postmasters it is difficult to provide for any regular satisfactory check excepting that exercised at the Departmental Accounts Office. There is often no suitable local supervision attainable to prevent the Postmaster from issuing Money Order receipts out of sequence and suppressing the Money Orders, or from issuing Money Orders for less amounts than are actually received and entering such on the counterfoils of the receipt forms. Frauds of this nature are however very rare and there has only been the one case, at Machakos, during the last 10 years,
- 6. The question of additional safeguards has been carefully considered by the Postmaeter General in consultation with the Auditors and with his accounting Staff. More frequent inspection and closer supervision, which is now becoming practicable with the additional staff available, should tend to reduce the risk at small Stations, but it is impossible to eliminate it altogether. It is not financially practicable to provide

provide such supervision as will prevent a dishonest Postmaster from stealing if he is working a small Post Office singlehanded at an outlying Station remote from effective supervision. Even in a London Post Office a counter clerk, about to proceed on his annual vacation, could, during his last day of duty, embezzle a large amount by fraud in connexion with Money Order and Sayings Bank transactions, and be well clear of England before this was discovered and this, in principle, is what happened at Machakos. In any case discovery is certain and any person engaged in such frauds would usually have made up his wind to leave the country. In the Wachakes case Mr. Dias returned to East Africa after a lapse of severa months and was apprehended and He is now undergoing sentence of four brought to trial. years' imprisonment.

7. I way add that every member of the Post
Office staff, relew the rank of First Class Postmaster,
who has in any way to dear with each or Starps is
required to give security through an Insurance Company.
In this respect the Postal Department of this Protecttorate is in a better position then the British Post
Office chilst the nature of the risks run is practically
identical.

I have the honour to be

Your humble, obedient servant,

Hlorway Bry Est.

GOVERNOR.